Paris, April 20 .- When the Chamber of Deputies reopened yesterday Premier Floquet demanded the order of the day. This was adopted by a vote of 379 to 177, and expressed confidence in the government and the conviction that it would secure, by its energy, respect for republican institutions, the triumph of its policy of reform and progress and the liberty desired by the country.

General Boulanger arrived in an open carriage, to take his seat in the chamber. An immense crowd awaited his arrival. and cheered him incessantly. The lobbies were thronged with deputies, who were highly excited. All the various political groups held reunions. The Extreme Left resolved to repudiate the plebiscite, and declared that Boulangist Deputies should not be allowed in the party. The Left decided not to interpellate the government, and the Radical Left approved an entente with the Cabinet regarding the appointment of a committee to revise the constitution. The United Right proposed that a committee for this purpose be nominated

at the next sitting of the chamber. Before adjourning the deputies, by a vote of 240 to 215 fixed Saturday upon which to discuss the nomination of a committee on the revision of the constitution. The chamber then adjourned until Saturday.

Upon entering the chamber, General Boulanger was accompanied by MM. Laguerre, Leprisse and Deroulede. The new eputy, after the adjournment, returned to Hotel Louvres in the open carriage in which he came. Fully six thousand people greeted him on his way with cheers and acclamations. Perfect order was maintained. General Boulanger's ovation was an undeniable one. On all sides he was cheered, and as he passed along Rue Rivoli, ladies threw roses into his carriage. The General saluted the ladies, and taking the flowers, pressed them to his heart in token of appreciation. Isolated cries of "Down with the Dictator"! were heard, but these were few in number. On the return to the hotel, however, a group of deputies and newspaper reporters from the Chamber hissed Boulanger and loudly cheered for the Republic. Several quarrels occurred which did not amount to very much. None of them were serious. One came very near developing into a duel, however. It was between Baron Defour, 2. Bonapartist, and M. Aren, an Opportunist. The gentlemen exchanged cards, but their friends soon mollified them.

OUR COPPER CROP.

Figures Relating to the Copper Production of the United States for 1887 and the Consumption During the Same

Washington, April 29 .- The State Geo-. gical Survey has just issued a preliminary estimate of the copper production of the United States during the year 1887, prepared by C. Kirchoff, Jr. The production in 1887 amounted to 181,170,524 pounds, as against 161,235,381 pounds in 6. The output last year in the different copper-producing States and Territories was as follows: Lake Superior mines. 75,471,890 pounds; Arizona, 17,720,462; Montana, 78,699,677; New Mexico, 283,664; California, 100,000; Colorado, 2,002,017 Utah, 500,000; Maine, New Hampshire an Vermont, 200,000.

Montana shows a marked increase in production during the past year, and now takes the lead in production over the Lake uperior mines, while in 1886 the Lake Superior mines produced 79,890,798 pounds, against 57,611,621 in Montana.

The production from imported pyrites during 1887 aggregated 3,750,000 pounds. Returns from consumers show an average increase of 14 per cent. in 1887 over 1886. The use of casting copper increased 20.5 per cent. The conclusion is reached that the copper consumption of the United States has been generally over-estimated. and that in 1887 it was not much, if any, in excess of 100,000,000 pounds of new cop-

RIDDLEBERGER'S THREAT.

He Threatens to Introduce a Resolution to Reorganize the Senate and to Vote with

WASHINGTON, April 20 .- There is a good deal of quiet grumbling at the action of the Senate committee on foreign relations, respecting its report in favor of considering the Fisheries treaty in secret session. Senators who favor open session for consideration of executive business, are very much disappointed with the result. Senator Riddleberger is especially severe in his denunciation of every one who had anything to do with the report, and threatens to introduce a resolution to reorganize the Senate and then vote with the Democrats, and compel Mr. Ingalls to vote for himself in order to hold the distinguished position of president pro tem. The Baltimore Sun voices the sentiment of many of the dissatisfied in an article on the subject, which says: "Canada's press and citizens have had the benefit of the expression of parliamentary and representative opinion, but the people of a republic -the citizens of America-are deemed unworthy of the confidence of their servants, and incapable of intelligently considering a commercial treaty whose provisions must affect their purely material relations with a near neighbor."

It is generally believed that the Hoar resolution, offered yesterday, to admit an official short-hand reporter during the discussion of the Fisheries treaty will be

Invited to the Dedication.

Austin, Tex., April 19.-Governor Ross and the directors of the International Drill Association yesterday forwarded to Senator Coke for presentation to President and Mrs. Cleveland, a beautiful illuminated invitation to attend the dedication of the State Capitol on May 16. An invitation has also been forwarded to Minister Romero for transmission to President Diaz. All the Governors of Mexican States will receive special invitations, and a large attendance of distinguished Mexicans is promised.

The New York Brewers' Lock-Out. New York, April 20 .- The journeymen brewers told the State Board of Arbitra-

tion yesterday that their union had often been beneficial in securing justice to them, and they would not consent to any terms of settlement with the boss brewers except such as recognized the union and provided for reinstatement of the men. When the board transmitted this statement to the boss brewers, they replied that they would never recognize the union; that the union had violated contracts; that they would not take the men back, and that they could settle the trouble unaided. The board will decide to-day whether or not to officially inves-

Horrible Stories From Roumania. BUCHAREST, April 20.—Details of the insurrections are reaching here, and are of horrible import. Widespread destruction prevails. Houses and property are being destroyed. The houses of land-owners and farmers are sacked and afterward wrecked. The insurrectionists have pillered over a reachest and store houses. All laged granaries and store-houses. All government officials who have been un-lucky enough to fall into the hands of the robbers have been barbarously treated, and some of them murdered. The territorial troops have joined the ranks of the revolutionists, and fired upon the regular soldiers who were sent out to capture

MR. MILLS SPEAKS.

The Father of the House Tariff Bill Strongly Urges Its Adoption-Opening of What Promises to Be the Most Interesting Debate of the Decade-The Is-

sue Defined. Washington, April 18 .- The great debate on the tariff question was opened a few minutes after 1 yesterday, when Chairman Mills moved that the House consider the Tariff bill. The resolution was adopted without opposition. Mr. Mills, who has not entirely recovered from a recent attack of illness, looked a little paler than is his wont, but had strength enough to make a grand speech one hour and forty minutes in

Mr. Mills began his speech by saying that the reat increase of duties made during the war had been at the time they were made stated to be only temporary. Yet a quarter of a centu ry later these duties were higher than they were during the war, and they now average 47,10 per cent, on imports. The income tax had been imposed to meet war expenses. It was gone. It was a tax on wealth, and the \$72,000,-600 annually realized from that source was swept away. But the war tax on clothing, on food, on implements of labor remained, and the war was still being prose cuted against the people-a fiscal exhausting in its demands, and every effort to remove or lower that taxation had been resisted or defeated. The Democrats had been taunted with the charge that they had failed to reduce taxation. This charge had been made by the m nor ty which had been guilty of preventing action on the many bills brought into the House by the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Mills turned his attention to the woolen manufacturers and argued that the

public at large was injured by the present tax and nobody benefited. High duties, said Mr. Mills, prohibited and limited importations and exportations. We were feeding the people of Europe, and when we put high duties on the goods they sent us in exchange for food it amounted to taxing our own agricultural exports. A reduction of duties would not, as asserted, check manufacturers and cramp labor. We always imported more goods when prices were high. Under lower duties we could export more goods, our manufactories would run steadily and labor would be constantly employed. Not more than 10 per cent. of the goods consumed in the United States would be imported it all the custom houses were torn down and the Government supported by direct taxes.

In 1883 the party in power took off the tax on playing cards and put a tax of 20 per cent. on the Bible. It did not lie with the Republican party to accuse the Democratic party of failure to reduce taxation. Time and again they had mustered the full strength of their party to strike out the enacting clause of a tariff bill. Twice they had succeeded, and twice they had refused altogether to consider this sub-The duties of this country prohib.ted and limited importation, and this prohibited and limited exportation. This was the greatest evil resulting from the war tax. Our home products were therefore thrown upon home markets, and the prices in consequence went down. The average rate of duty during the last five years amounted to 44.51 per cent. And during the last year the average was 47.10. After this large increase had been made by Congress, Congress had imposed a slight direct or internal-revenue tax upon domestic manufactures, and that tax had brought into the Treasury in 1886 \$127,000,000. That was about tithe of the heavy burdens that were laid upon imports. It amounted to about 3 per cent. on the whole manufactured products of the country in 1866. It was thought to be a reasonable tax to impose on manufacturers who were receiving large bounties from the Government. in the enhancement on the prices of their products, to pay 3 per cent, when they had increased was gone. It could not live. It was a tax on

Congress had imposed a tax on incomes to people in the United States in 1865 that had \$707,000,000 of net income, upon which they vere assessed a duty which brought into the Treasury, in 1866, \$22,000,000. But that tax had one; it was a tax on wealth. There had been a tax on insurance companies; it was gone. There had been a tax on express companies: if was gone. There had been a tax on bank deposits and bank capital; it was gone. Three nundred million dollars that had been paid by the wealth of the country had been swept away, and the burden of taxation had been made heavier, as it had been loaded upon the shoulders of those who had to support themselves and the Government. Was a tax of 3 per cent. to be paid out of the pockets of the manufacturers of blankets, a weight more enormous than the tax of 79 per cent, paid by the consumer on imported and do-mestic products? Was the tax of 3 per cent, on incomes more oppressive than the tax of 100 per cent. on women's and children's dress goods? Yet all these taxes on wealth had gone, and the gentlemen of the minority boasted that they had reduced taxes to the amount of \$360,000,000, while the Demo cratic party had-reduced it only a bagatelle, That was the splendid column those gentlemen had erected. All the taxes on wealth had passed away and all the burdens were now cast upon the shoulders of the laboring man. In 1883 taxation had still further been reduced, and this magnificent shalt, which the party then in power had erected to commemorate its legislative wisdom and the beneficence of its laws, was crowned with a capstone-taking off the internal-revenue tax on playing-cards and putting a tax of 20 per cent, on Bibles. [Laugh-

Protectionists argued that manufactured articles were cheaper here than in any other country as a result of protection. It was not so; but, supposing it was, why, then, should they resist so strenuously any effort to lower duties if they were able to undersell European

manufacturers? Did the manufacturers pay higher wages betinued Mr. Mills, No; Jay Gould was able to pay his bootblack \$500, but he price; he paid his nickel, like a little Higher wages were made by coal, steam and machinery, and higher wages meant lower cost of production. This account ed for the fact that free-trade England paid higher wages than protection France and Germany, and yet controlled the world's market. He had requested the present Chief of the Labor Bureau to ascertain if there was any exception to the rule that wages depended on the efficiency of labor and the result of highly-paid, efficient labor was the low cost of the product, In answer he read a tabulated statement prepared by Mr. Wright, giving the result of inquiry in a number of cases which appeared to fully bear out the rule.

In conclusion Mr. Mills said he hoped the bill which had favor throughout the country would receive a majority of the votes of the House, though it was not all the committee could ask. It is a very moderate bill, yet it would send comfort and happiness into all the homes and bosoms of the poor laboring people of this country, and he asked the House in behalf of these people to consider their claims and help reduce the burdens that had been loaded upon them.

When Mr. Mills sat down applause and cries of "Vote!" "Vote!" came from the Democratic side of the hall. He was at once surrounded by a crowd of Democratic members, who pressed orward to shake his hand and tender their con-

-Life-Insurance Agent-"Madam. our company has never failed to pay a single claim, and when you consider that one-sixth of our holders die every year, you -" Madam-"So many die! Really I can't think of taking a policy; I don't think it would be safe." Harper's Bazar.

-"Did you tell my friends that 1 lied?" said one man of another. "No," was the reply. "I didn't say that." "Well, what did you say?" "I merevery circumlocutory way of telling the must fight prejudice in all its' forms; politics to have a sure thing on a Dem- was already in a dangerous condition frame-work. On the other side of this waste of the system acly remarked that you sometimes had a cruth." "Oh, in that case right."-Merchant Traveler.

-"Patrick, did Mr. Brown call?" "He did, sorr." "And did you give im an evasive answer?" "I did, sorr." "Well, what did you say?" "I axed him was his grandmother a West." monkey, sorr!"-Life.

-An exchange wants to know "why it is, with so many negroes dying, nobody ever sees a black ghost?" It is for the same reason that, with so many white people dying, nobody ever sees a white ghost -Norristown Herald.

SECOND TERM TALK.

Why Mr. Cleveland Could and Would Not

Mr. Cleveland does not believe in second terms. He does believe, however, in unhesitating submission to the constitutional will of the majority after it has been declared in forms prescribed in the constitution or under it in the Government service in Indiana, tion between these neighboring States and not opposing it. This latter belief he says what is not true. There are a was a problem that it took half a centhe holds in common with all Democrats. Few Deniocrats are ready to adopt his views against second terms. their partisanship, and should be re- of the ridge is 2,500 feet above the They reason that if Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson served Service reform. second terms. Mr. Cleveland, in view of such precedent, can afford to sacrifice his private opinion to the constitutional will of the majority. There is no issue involved. Before

there can be an issue it must be created

by discussion, and the people have not been able to see that their National interests would be furthered or their prioffice. Perhaps if an issue were made cade or so might come to hold the same opinion the President holds now. If they did, they would cause to be introduced a constitutional amendment, which, submitted to the Legislatures and adopted, would declare in a constitutional form the constitutional will. Until they have done so Mr. Cleveland's opinion is a private opinion, not binding on him in his public duties as President and not binding him as a Democrat against the action of his party in convention. If such a constitutional amendment were proposed for adoption there would be ample room for argument against it. While it would be in accord with the Jacksonian rule of rotation in office, it would be an extreme application of it. An honest, intelligent President is worth much more to the people at the beginning of his second term than of his first. He has had four years of education, and as the people have paid for this education at the rate of \$50,000 a year, they back over the four years of his term he will be able to see that he has learned no little since he took the oath of office. He was a good President in 1885, but he was a better one in 1888, and he will precedent were not made against sec- ment to accuse the Democratic party the work completed immediately. ond terms ambitious men in office of recreancy to Civil-Service reform. The contract was then awarded to the their bounties up to 22 per cent. But that tax | might use the public patronage to defeat the popular will; but the time has not come when this can be done. The President can not even control a National convention of his own party against the will of his party majority. Mr. Arthur, who was as good a politician as ever went from New York to Washington, tried it with all the power of the patronage, and made a signal failure. It is safe yet to trust the American people. When a people becomes untrustworthy, precedentseven precedents established in the constitution-become valueless. We have seen recently how little constitutional restrictions in this matter availed in

Mr. Cleveland is not a candidate for renomination, but when the St. Louis convention renominates him he will have no escape from being his party candidate for re-election .- St. Louis

SOUTH AND NORTH.

An Organization Uniting the Blue and the Gray in Harmony.

Republican.

A new thing in organizations of veterans of the war is the Independent Army and Navy Veterans' Association. The object of this association is "To maintain a perfect union among its members, to establish harmony and discipline, to insure tranquility, to promote the object of reconciliation between the blue and the gray veterans of 1861-5, to maintain true allegiance to the United States Government and unswerving respect for and fidelity to the constitution and laws of the land and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and ustice to all men.

The representative of this association in this city is Phil Sheridan Post, No. 1. Before adopting this name a letter was sent to the General stating the object of the association and asking permission to use his name. The General, in his reply granting the request, stated that he fully approved the objects of the new organization. The post was accordingly formed, and adopted rules and regulations. Here

are two of them. "Comrades should enjoy themselves with innocent mirth, treating one another according to their ability, but avoiding all excesses or forcing any comrade to eat or drink beyond his inclinations, or hindering him from going when occasion calls him, or doing or saying any thing offensive, or that may forbid, or any free and easy conversation, for that would blast our harmony and defeat our laudable purposes: therefore, no private interests may be brought within our doors, tar less any quarrels about religion or nations, we being only brothers and comrades of the universal religion above mentioned. Kindreds we are also of all nations, tongues and languages, and we are resolved against all politics as what never yet conduced to ciples .- Philadelphia Times. the welfare of any order nor ever will."

"Comrades entering our post as members must lay aside all hatred and malice in regard to the past issues; yes, every thing that may incite our blue in fact, every thing that may hinder the forwarding of the pure and sincere spirit of our institution. Friendship shall guide us, loyalty be our armor and vigilance our sword to make way for reconciliation between our brothers North and South, East and

A bureau of relief and employment is also a feature of the organization, which differs but little from the G. A. R., except in admitting to membership | can. The country is perfectly willing both Union and Confederate soldiers, to see Republicans flop over to com-

A REFORMER'S PLAINT.

He Criminates His Own Party of Delib-Reformer Foulke tells the Hale committee that "there has not been any Civil-Service reform in Indiana." If by Civil-Service reform Mr. Foulke

means that no Republicans are retained to make a direct line of communicagood many of them, including not a ary to solve. At the point chosen for few who are active and conspicuous in the excavation of the tunnel, the top moved in the interest of real Civil- level of the sea, and is approached on But admitting, for the sake of argu- river, and on the west by the Hoosac

ment, that there has been no Civil- river, a tributary of the Hudson. Service reform in Indiana, as asserted These valleys begin not more than by Mr. Foulke, we should like to five miles apart, and thus allow railknow what party is most at fault. For ways to reach the tunnel by easy twenty-four years the Government pat grades. As early as 1825. commissionronage was entirely in the hands of ers of the Legislature reported in Mr. Foulke's party. During at least favor of tunneling the Hoosac mounthalf of this time it stood committed by ain for a canal, but nothing was done vate rights made more secure by re- its platform and the solemn pledges of about it, and in 1841 a railroad going stricting Presidents to one term in its leaders to a reform of the civil serv- over the mountain was completed, and ice. In the last two years of its con- the tunnel project was abandoned. and fully discussed, the people in a de- trol of the Government there was a The building of a tunnel, however, Civil-Service law on the statute books. was embraced in the plan of the Troy If, then, there has been no Civil-Service & Greenfield railroad, which was inreform in Indiana, the responsibility corporated in 1848, but no work was rests mainly with the party which Mr. done on it for some years, owing to Foulke is trying by such desperate the difficulty of obtaining assistance methods to restore to power.

He himself says that all the post- islature passed an act providing for a office employes displaced by Mr. loan of credit to the amount of \$2,000,-Jones were Republicans. How came | 000 for the construction of the Hoosac they to be all Republicans? The tunnel, but the gift was hampered by Civil-Service law was in force several conditions which made it not directly years before Mr. Jones became post- available by the company, and thus master. How comes it that he found the work was greatly hindered. Sevno Democrats in the post-office when eral contracts were made for the excahe took possession? Can Reformer vation of the tunnel, but all fell

Foulke explain? The fact is that, in trying to make meet payments when due, and the out a case against the Democratic work was not begun with vigor until party, Mr. Foulke has succeeded in 1857. It was then carried on until criminating his own party of delib- July, 1861, up to which time the State erate, systematic and long-continued had advanced nearly \$800,000 for the treachery to the cause which he pro- work, but as the State officials then fesses to have so much at heart. The refused to longer certify the bills of Republican party, when it was in the contractors, work was suspended, power, never took the first step and the project was entirely abantoward reforming the civil service. doned by the railroad company. In have a right to the benefit of it, if they | On the contrary, it prostituted it to | 1862 the State assumed control of the want it. If Mr. Cleveland will look the base uses of partyism to an extent work, and appointed commissioners never before known in the history o. to supervise it; these found serious dethe Government. Wherever it has the fects in the tunnel plan and recompower to-day it pursues the same mended important changes. Work policy. It has done more to debauch was begun again in December, 1863, the civil service, not only of the but so slowly did it proceed that be still better in 1890. Knowing more United States, but of States and cities | the Hoosac tunnel became to the peonow than he did in 1884, he ought to and towns than all the other political ple of Massachusetts a symbol of all be able to see that he was mistaken organizations that ever flourished in impossible and unattainable results. in believing that the people are not to this country put together. It doesn't But the second veritable epoch in the be trusted in the matter of second lie in the mouth of a man who is try- history of the enterprise may be said terms. It is true he did not take this ing to reinstate this corrupt party in to date from 1868, when the State deview of it exactly. He feared that if a possession of the National Govern- cided, after much discussion, to have Indianapolis Sentinel.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

-Ingalls thinks it is hard to tell won. It wouldn't have been hard to nel. It was completed in March, tell if nobody in the North had done 1874, and trains were running through any more fighting than Ingalls. -Chi- it by the following September. The

-Senator W. E. Chandler volun- four and three-quarter miles. It is 26 teers the advice that the Republicans | feet wide, and varies in height from should select a candidate who is strong | 23 to 26 feet. The grade allowed is in weak States. The ex-Secretary must | 26 feet to the mile during the entire consider himself out of the race. -Har- distance, from each portal to the cenrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

-Luckily for President Cleveland more than 60 feet higher than the anent the vacancy on the Supreme ends. There is a central shaft in the bench, the greatest lawyers in this tunnel which occasions sufficient country are Democrats. This was even draught to ventilate it quite effectualso from 1865 to 1874, the flood-tide ly. The entire cost of the tunnel is period of Republican success. -St. estimated at \$10,000,000. The long-Louis Republican.

-Ingalls doth protest too much. through the Alps. Of these the Arl-The more he tries to explain his un- berg is six and one-half miles long. fortunate blunder the worse he makes | the Mont Cenis seven and three-quarit. He now calls President Cleveland | ter miles, the St. Gothard nine miles an "ally of the Confederacy," but the and a quarter, while the Simplon tun-President can stand it very well in | nel, now in process of construction, is such good company as Hancock and to be twelve and a half miles long. -McClellan. - Boston Globe.

-Governor Foraker, it is said, will present Mr. Sherman's name to the Chicago convention. The Governor will no doubt do his best to be as elo- An Improved and Perfectly Safe Metho d quent in performing this friendly duty as was Garfield, when he presented the name of Mr. Sherman to the Chicage convention of 1880. - Chicago Herald. -- The Republicans refuse to circulate Senator Ingalls' speech denouncing President Cleveland and slandering the memory of Generals McClellan and Hancock as a campaign document. They regard it as a boomerang, and very prudently refuse to have any thing to do with it. - Dubuque (Ia.)

Telegraph. -The first rebel flag that ever through before the battery necessary floated to the breeze is owned, it is for supplying the power to light the said, by a Sioux City man who wants to lamp was put in a practical form. sell it for \$10,000. Judging by the Now all the difficulties in connection, political importance that they attack both with the lamp and the to such emblems, the first rebel flag battery have been overcome, and ought to be easily worth that sum to the portable electric safety lamp is in any one of the Republican statesmen. | actual every-day use, to the number of -Chicago Herald.

---All talk of the husband of Mrs. most fiery mines in the kingdom. So Hayes, of Fremont, O., being a dele- far the result has been very satisfacgate to the Republican National con- tory. Miners greatly prefer the new vention is apocryphal. The middle of to the old ones, and this is not won-June will be the busiest season of the derful when it is remembered that the hens, and Rutherford can not conven- electric lamps give four times the light iently absent himself from the immedi- of the displaced oil lamps. It is needate vicinity of his egg foundry. -Mis- less to say that there has been no ex-

-It was not necessary for Mr. indeed, it is difficult to imagine how Sherman to deny that he was going to such an accident could possibly occur, withdraw from the Presidential race. for every point has been most care-Any body who knows Mr. Sherman fully guarded-the battery terminals should have known that the story was are inaccessible to the workmen cara lie without the denial, while those rying the lamp, and the lamps themwho did not know him would be justi- selves are thoroughly defended against | The secret is in the setting of the diafied in not believing it on general prin- injury. The use of electric lamps in-

-President Cleveland will appoint | means in detecting the presence of fireas Chief Justice some man not older damp; for, of course, the electric lamp than himself, and a Democrat. The is unaffected by it. The old safety-Chief Justice, unlike the President, lamp did, to a certain extent, indicate holds office for life, and though the the presence of fire-damp, but it did cept that a band like the handle of a and gray veterans to disharmony; we position is not political, it is not bad not indicate it soon enough; the air diminutive basket is attached to the by the strain, and then the ocrat being at the head of one depart-ment of the Government, whatever so that, independent of the new cir-so that, independent of the new ciradversity may come to the party at cumstances arising out of the sub- pointed with rhodium, a metal which Thus, by neglect to keep the skin in a

tariff and repreach the Democratic party with not having done any thing in that direction, the Democratic party can stand it if the Republican party and a few "patriotic, honorary citi- mon sense on the tariff question.—St. zens."—N. Y. Letter.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL

Messrs. Shanly, of Canada, who vigor-

night, and on Thanksgiving Day,

November 27, 1873, the laborers ad-

vancing from both sides met, and

length of the tunnel is 25.031 feet or

tral shaft, making the interior summit

est tunnels in the world are those

ELECTRIC LAMPS.

of Light ng Coal Mines.

for the year 1887 the introduction of

portable electric safety lamps for the

regular lighting of coal mines ought

to find a place. It is long since the

idea was proposed of applying elec-

tricity to the lighting of coal mines.

lamp was perfected and made on a

minature scale that the idea became

practically realizable. It was barely

realizable even then, for a good deal

of experimenting had to be gone

over two thousand, in some of the

stead of oil lamps in mines calls for new

but it is only since the incandescent

Among the electrical memorabila

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

tus (which comprises the wires to be heated, a miniature photomeone of the Most Wonderful Triumphs of ter, and a small magneto-electric machine) comparatively accurate esti-The Hoosac mountain stretches mates may be made of the proportion across the western part of Massachusetts, and forms a natural barrier beof fire-damp 'present in air contaminated with it, down to so small a protween that State and New York. How portion of fire-damp as one volume in two hundred volumes of air. The battery attached to the miner's electric lamp provides a ready means of heating platinum wire red-hot, and by limiting the object of the test to detection without measurement, an exceedingly simple a d small appendthe east by the valley of the Deerfield age to the electric safety lamp gives, on the principle described, even a greater power of detecting fire-damp than was possessed by the most sensitive of the oil safety lamps. With a provision as that described for the detection of firedamp, the electric safety lamp is no only safe in itself, but a means of safety by giving warning in the event of a dangerous accumulation of firedamp occurring. There is reason, therefore, to hope that the application of electricity to the lighting of mines, by means of portable lamps, an event belonging to 1887, will, by removing one of the causes of explosions, and by giving more light, tend to diminish from the State. In 1854 the State Legthe loss of life which unhappily attends the dangerous but indispensable industry of coal mining. -J. W. Swan. in Electrical Engineer. HAPPINESS AT HOME. out the Least Friction. There are innumerable books that through by failure of the company to

The True Art of Living Is to Live With-

teach us how to behave in society, how to demean ourselves at the church, the theater and the lyceum. But the place above all others where a man or woman should know how to conduct themselves with propriety is at home. The greater portion of every person's social life is spent at home, and, therefore, it is a logical deduction that, if good manners are essential to mutual happiness, they should be brought into use at home as well as in society. The great secret of home happiness is the absolute repression of temper. There are much more eloquent and effective ways of expressing disapproval, than by an outburst of angry words. If your brother leaves the door open, never tell him of it. Go and close it without a word. If you tell him of it, it sends a nervous quiver through his frame that will culminate

not forget. A housewife's food is usually good, and if the 'gude man' dislikes it, he nay be practically sure his dislike ously prosecuted the work, day and arises from his own pampered taste. But if there is any particular dish against which his stomach rebels, he will show true domestic philosophy which side in the war of the rebellion light was admitted through the tun- and shrewdness by not mentioning it. The hint will be sufficiently broad if he simply refrains from it. No dish will be cooked many times in succession that is not eaten.

in a burst of temper expressed. But

if you close the door yourself you give

him a silent object-lesson that he will

The true art of living is to live without friction: to live without friction never scold in words. A wise man or woman can scold most potently and effectively without saying a word. -Yankee Blade.

FOR RICH MOURNERS.

A New Stone with Which They Can Em-

phasize Their Grief.

Crape-stone is a novel article used for jewelry to be worn by persons in mourning. Pins and brooches for fastening mourning garments have commonly been made of wood and covered with crape. but the invention of crape-stone has largely supplanted them in all parts of the world, and it s now made into almost every conceivable article of jewelry. The manufactory is in Rhode Island, where a large number of skilled artisans are employed. Crape-stone of the first-class is made from onyx. which is cut with tools and abraded with acids to produce the crapelike corrugations. These are in series side by side, or grouped in divisions; they are practically parallel, either longitudinal, lateral or diagonal, and are sometimes waved, and the effect is perfected by the finer cross lines. The stone, after being cut, is colored a lusterless black. The onyx used in the manufacture of these stones comes principally from the Western Territories, but a portion of he supply is from South America. The American stone is sent to Germany, where it is sawed into the desired sizes, cut and prepared for the ornamentation. It is then returned to this country and subjected to the process at Providence.

The workman cuts each corrugation and the finer cross lines with the utmost care, after which the stone is subjected to the acid. Crape-ston perfectly matches with crape. - Chi-

cago Tribune. Improved Diamonds. Many persons have been puzzled to unders and why the diamonds worn in ear-rings by ladies nowadays maintain such a ceaseless quivering moion. It makes no difference that the plosion caused by the electric lamps; head of the wearer is in perfect repose, and that she is even speechless, and therefore exerting no muscle of face or feature, the ceaseless twinkle of the diamond goes on, enhancing greatly the flashing beauty of the gem. mond and the method is a patent device. The patentee is reaping a royalty of fifty dollars apiece from every manufacturing jeweler to whom he sells the privilege of using it. The stone is set in the usual manner, exair and fire-damp than in pure air, is given no rest, with the difference that due to Mr. Liveing, and he has work-ed out the idea very thoroughly, inso-The metal point never wears out — 84. much that by means of his appara- Louis Specialer.

SIBERIA.

Revealed-George Kennan' nderful Journey. MOST interesting MOST interesting contribution to secret history will be the illustrated papers on "Siberia and the Exile System," by George Kennan, which are to begin in the May Century magazine. They will embody the results of what is believed to be the first successful attempt by a comlieved to be the first successful attempt by a competent investigator to make a thorough study of the Russian exile system. Before undertaking his arduous pourney of 15,000 miles, in the interest of The Century, Mr. Kennan, author of Tent Life in Siberia, etc., had spent four years in Russia and Siberia, was thoroughly conversant with the people and the language, and had reached the conclusion that the Russian Government had been misrepresented, and that the exile system of Siberia was not so terrible as was supposed.

ria was not so terrible as was supposed. Knowing that Mr. Kennan held these views, the Russian Government gave him every facility for a thorough INSPECTION OF MINES AND PRISONS

of Siberia—the most thorough that had ever been made by a traveler. Armed with letters from the Russian Minister of the Interior and other high officials, Mr. Kennan went everywhere, inspecting mines and prisons, convict barges and hospitals, and traveling with chained exiles along the great Siberian road. He made the intimate personal acquaintance of more than three personal acquaintance of more than three hundred exiled "liberals" and Nihilists, many of whom wrote out their histories for his use. The actual facts, as revealed by his use. The actual facts, as revealed by
this searching investigation, were far removed from Mr. Kennan's preconceived
ideas, as this thrilling narrative of fifteen
months' privation and adventure will show.
As is already known, the publication of
Mr. Kennan's preliminary papers has resulted in his being placed
ON THE BLACK LIST

by the Russian Government, and copies of The Cen ury containing them have the objectionable article torn out by the custom officials before being allowed to enter the Czar's dominions.
"I expected, of course," says Mr. Kennan, in a recent interview, "to be put on the Russian black list. The stable-door is locked, but the horse has been stolen—and



BOARDING A CONVICT BARGE. Mr. G. A. Frost, artist and photographer, accompanied Mr. Kennan, and the results of his work will form a wonderfully interesting series of pictures of Russian and Siberian life and scenery.

The articles begin in the May Century,

which is a great issue in many other respects, containing also an interesting illustrated article on ranch life; first chapters of "The Liar," a novelette by Henry James; of "The Liar," a novelette by Henry James; the exciting narrative, "A Locomotive Chase in Georgia;" a suggestive paper on "The Chances of Being Hit in Battle;" an essay on Milton by Matthew Arnold; "A Love Story Reversed," by Edward Bellamy, etc., etc. Our local bookseller will have the number of Mar. ber after the first of May.

THE LAW OF GROWTH.

Some Very Useful Suggestions for Guidance The rule of growth is that a child

should increase two pounds in weight for every inch in height between three and four feet, and two and a half pounds for every inch weight between four feet and five feet. Any child more than seven pounds below the weight here given should be examined medically. A remarkable fact that comes out from the tables is that the boys at the public schools and young men at the universities and entering the public service, here called the upper classes, average about three inches taller, and from six pounds to twenty pounds heavier than boys in the board schools and young apprentices and workmen. Two causes may be assigned for this-first, heredity, the one springing from taller parents, and, secondly, favorable surroundings. Deficient and improper food, town air, laborious work at early ages, all stunt the growth. Every one knows how a change from close town to free country life, with plenty of exercise, stimulates growth. I have seen three and a half inches thus produced in tour months where all means in town had signally failed bef re. A good rule for predicting future height is that if five feet is passed between ten and eleven years of age the child will be tall; if between thirteen and fourteen, of medium stature; if not till fifteen be will be short. Increase of weight is also largely due to elimate. I remember an exceedingly-slim and elegant young iady coming to the north of London from the west of Ireland. In a few weeks there was trouble with the dresses, and this continued, for the girl got so stout as to quite lose her elegant figure. Her friends were in despair. Banting was tried, but still she grew apace. Circumstances at this time required her return to Connaught, and in two months' time, when she had got thoroughly soaked again in that humid climate, she wrote in triumph that the odious fat had all disappeared and her beautiful figure returned. Again she came to London, and as she gradually dried renewed troubles with the dresses began, and at last the question became urgent whether she would be dry and stout in-London or damp and elegant in Ireland. It is needless to say she at once chose the latter.

Personal Cleanliness.

Very many people do not keep the skin active and healthy as they ought. The fear of catching cold leads them to neglect to maintain perfect cleanliness of the body, and as the functions of the skin are impaired, the work of throwing out waste material which rightfully belongs to it, falls upon the internal organs. They will bear the imposition for a time, and will labor to do the work forced upon them, but sooner or later they become weakened stitutian of electric lamps for oil never wears out-somewhat like the healthy state, many a person becomes —When Republican Congressmen dicator was urgently required the Republican party in reducing the Tortunately, the electric safety-lamp to the Republican party in reducing the state and more sensitive indicator was urgently required to mental or bodily effort; all the organs monds are put in position on the concerned in life share in the disturbance of the share in the share in the disturbance of the share in the carries with it the power which en- hoop the rhodium point projects into ance, and become indolent and torpid. ables this want to be met in an ef-fectual way. The idea of utilizing the would call a condition of unstable acs of the body is, if possible, greater fact that a red-hot platinum wire equilibrium. Like the pea blown with in winter than in summer—a fact glows more brightly in a mixture of a pipe by a school-by the diamond is which but few appreciate; and to the aeglect of this essential may be attributed much of the sickness prevailng in the cold weather, which really sught to be the healthiest of the year